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SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY L.L.P.
14TH FLOOR
8000 TOWERS CRESCENT
TYSONS CORNER, VA 22182

EXAMINER	
HERRERA, DIEGO D	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2617	

DATE MAILED: 05/09/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/824,565	ANSAMAA, JARKKO	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Diego Herrera	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *4/15/2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-14,16-21,24 and 25* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1, 3-14, 16-21, & 24-25* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *15 April 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

The Art Unit location of your application in the USPTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Art Unit 2617.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-14, 16-21, & 24-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

2. Applicant's cancellation of claims 2, and 22-23 are noticed by examiner and entered into the record.

3. Examiner takes notice of the amended objections made previously and is satisfied with applicants' changes: concerning spelling and punctuation in the specification. Figure 6 labels and figure 2 labels also the extra space in claim 3.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.

3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. Claims 1-4, 7, 9-12, 14-15, 17-18, & 20-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kauppinen et al. (WO 02/13567 A1) and in view of Syed et al. (U.S. PATENT 6539217 B1).

8. Regarding claim 1, Kauppinen et al. shows and discloses a method for generating charging information in a communication system (Abstract, note: communication system; Page 7, lines: 18-23, note: charging information rate encompasses generating charging information as understood by examiner), the method comprising:

a. Providing a user equipment with an access to a service through an access entity of a first network to a gateway of a second network, the service provided in the second network, (Abstract; states, information exchanges between networks happen through session initiation protocols (SIP). Fig. 2, note: Objects 10 and 9

serve as conduits to establish a gateway of communications between the two networks; Page 6, lines: 18-27, note: information is provided to gateway of time zones and other information about the user mobile station)

b. However, Kauppinen et al. does not specifically clarify the user equipment being in a different time zone that the gateway of the second network, generating subscriber information comprising a time zone indication of the user equipment in the access entity of the first network, transmitting the subscriber information from the access entity of the first network to the gateway of the second network; and generating the charging information for the service based on the time zone indication.

c. Nevertheless, Syed et al. teaches the user equipment being in a different time zone that the gateway of the second network, generating subscriber information comprising a time zone indication of the user equipment in the access entity of the first network, transmitting the subscriber information from the access entity of the first network to the gateway of the second network; and generating the charging information for the service based on the time zone indication (abstract, title, fig. 1-3, col. 2 lines: 5-35, col. 3 lines: 15-50; Syed teaches the use of connection with foreign network and home network through gateway (i.e. the BSS) time zone are depicted and measure in real time calculation are made and information is sent by transmission having charging information).

d. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Kauppinen et al. to specifically include the user equipment being in a different time zone that the gateway of the second network, generating subscriber information comprising a time zone indication of the user equipment in the access entity of the first network, transmitting the subscriber information from the access entity of the first network to the gateway of the second network; and generating the charging information for the service based on the time zone indication as taught by Syed et al. for the purposes of providing information of cost in a more quickly and accurate way (col. 2 lines: 31-34).

9. Regarding claim 14, Kauppinen et al. shows and discloses a communication system comprising:

a. A first network comprising the access entity configured to provide a network access for a user equipment; and (Fig. 1 and 2, note: Visited Network is the Proxy provider for user equipment not belonging to the network but belonging to the Home Network as shown in the figure, which has a gateway to provide services);

b. A second network configured to provide the service and comprising the gateway (Fig. 1 and 2, note: Home Network is the local provider for the user equipment that is now in a different network outside the Home Network services); and

c. However, Kauppinen et al. do not discloses wherein the access entity of the first network comprises subscriber information generating means configured to generate the subscriber information comprising a time zone indication and subscriber information transmitting means configured to transmit the subscriber information from the access entity to the gateway of the second network charging information generating means configured to generate the charging information for charging for the service based on the time zone information wherein the gateway is configured to receive the time zone indication; and wherein the communication system is configured to use said information regarding the time zone in generating charging information for charging for the service.

d. Nevertheless, Syed et al. teaches the user equipment being in a different time zone that the gateway of the second network, generating subscriber information comprising a time zone indication of the user equipment in the access entity of the first network, transmitting the subscriber information from the access entity of the first network to the gateway of the second network; and generating the charging information for the service based on the time zone indication (abstract, title, fig. 1-3, col. 2 lines: 5-35, col. 3 lines: 15-50; Syed teaches the use of connection with foreign network and home network through gateway (i.e. the BSS) time zone are depicted and measure in real time calculation are made and information is sent by transmission having charging information).

e. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Kauppinen et al. to specifically include the user equipment being in a different time zone that the gateway of the second network, generating subscriber information comprising a time zone indication of the user equipment in the access entity of the first network, transmitting the subscriber information from the access entity of the first network to the gateway of the second network; and generating the charging information for the service based on the time zone indication as taught by Syed et al. for the purposes of providing information of cost in a more quickly and accurate way (col. 2 lines: 31-34).

10. Regarding claim 20, Kauppinen et al. shows and discloses an access entity in a first network, wherein the access entity (Fig. 1 and 2, note: Home Network is the local provider for the user equipment that is now in a different network outside the Home Network services and information exchanges between networks happen through session initiation protocols (SIP). Fig. 2, note: Objects 10 and 9 serve as conduits to establish a gateway of communications between the two networks; Page 6, lines: 18-27, note: information is provided to gateway of time zones and other information about the user mobile station):

a. However, Kauppinen et al. does not teaches generate subscriber information comprising a time zone indication relating to a location of a user equipment in connection with the access entity; and transmit the subscriber information from the access entity to a gateway of a second network. Wherein the second

network is configured to provide a service for the user equipment via the access entity and the gateway, and gateway is in a different time zone than the user equipment.

b. Nonetheless, Syed et al. teaches the user equipment being in a different time zone that the gateway of the second network, generating subscriber information comprising a time zone indication of the user equipment in the access entity of the first network, transmitting the subscriber information from the access entity of the first network to the gateway of the second network; and generating the charging information for the service based on the time zone indication (abstract, title, fig. 1-3, col. 2 lines: 5-35, col. 3 lines: 15-50; Syed teaches the use of connection with foreign network and home network through gateway (i.e. the BSS) time zone are depicted and measure in real time calculation are made and information is sent by transmission having charging information).

c. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Kauppinen et al. to specifically include the user equipment being in a different time zone that the gateway of the second network, generating subscriber information comprising a time zone indication of the user equipment in the access entity of the first network, transmitting the subscriber information from the access entity of the first network to the gateway of the second network; and generating the charging information for the service based on the time zone indication as taught by Syed

et al. for the purposes of providing information of cost in a more quickly and accurate way (col. 2 lines: 31-34).

11. Regarding claims 21 & 9, Kauppinen et al. shows and discloses a gateway configured to provide information of a user equipment (Page 8, lines: 26-35 & Page 9, lines: 1-6, note: that this paragraph gives the process of how the user equipment is connected and the information that transpires between then, again the information about the user information being included in such exchanges is found in page 8, lines: 13-20),

a. However, Kauppinen et al. information regarding a time zone indication of a user equipment and wherein the gateway is in a second network and the user equipment is provided with the network access by an access entity of a first network, and wherein the second network is configured to provide a service for the user equipment via the access entity and the gateway, and the gateway is in a different time zone than the user equipment.

b. Nevertheless, Syed et al. teaches a gateway configured to provide information of a time zone indication of a user equipment and wherein the gateway is in a second network and the user equipment is provided with the network access by an access entity of a first network, and wherein the second network is configured to provide a service for the user equipment via the access entity and the gateway, and the gateway is in a different time zone than the user equipment (title, abstract, fig. 1-3, col. 2 lines: 5-35, col. 3 lines: 53-67, col. 4 lines: 1-5, 31-37, & 43-59; Syed et al. teaches the use of a gateway in a different

time zone network with information for charging being generated for billing purposes determine by time zone indication information being transmitted).

c. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Kauppinen et al. to specifically include information regarding a time zone indication of a user equipment and wherein the gateway is in a second network and the user equipment is provided with the network access by an access entity of a first network, and wherein the second network is configured to provide a service for the user equipment via the access entity and the gateway, and the gateway is in a different time zone than the user equipment as taught by Syed et al. for the purposes of providing information of cost in a more quickly and accurate way (col. 2 lines: 31-34).

12. Canceled claim 2.

13. Consider claim 3, and as applied to claim 1 above, Kauppinen et al. shows and discloses a method comprising:

a. Verifying whether the service is providable for the user equipment based on said time zone indication (Page 8, lines: 26-35 & Page 9, lines: 1-6, note: that this paragraph gives the process of how the user equipment is connected and the information that transpires between then, again the information about the time zone being included in such exchanges is found in page 8, lines: 13-20).

14. Consider claim 4, and as applied to claim 3 above, Kauppinen et al. shows and discloses wherein the verifying step comprises verifying if a subscriber of the user

equipment is entitled to receive the service (Page 8, lines: 26-35 & Page 9, lines: 1-6, note: that this paragraph gives the process of how the user equipment is connected and the information that transpires between then, again the information about the time zone being included in such exchanges is found in page 8, lines: 13-20).

15. Consider claim 7, and as applied to claim 1 above, Kauppinen et al. shows and discloses a method wherein the step of providing the user equipment with access to the service comprises providing a communication media from a visited network to a service provider located in a home network of the user equipment (Fig.1 and 2; note: The figures shows interactions between the home network, visited networks and user equipment).

16. Consider claim 10, and as applied to claim 9 above, the combination of Kauppinen et al. and Syed et al. shows and discloses wherein sending the time zone indication comprises transmitting the time zone indication in a message of a packet data protocol context (Kauppinen et al. teaches: Page 5, lines: 33-35, note: These lines are referring to following the standards of a third generation protocols cell phone system which uses packet data protocols; Page 13, lines: 8-10, note: These lines also applies to reference in such a way that GPRS follows packet data protocols and according to these lines of text the reference can be use in such an environment; Syed et al. teaches: title, abstract, fig. 1-3, col. 2 lines: 5-35, col. 3 lines: 53-67, col. 4 lines: 1-5, 31-37, & 43-59; Syed et al. teaches the use of a gateway in a different time zone network with information for charging being generated for billing purposes determine by time zone indication information being transmitted).

17. Consider claim 11, and as applied to claim 1 above, the combination of Kauppinen et al. and Syed et al. discloses wherein the step of providing the gateway with the time zone indication comprises providing the gateway with information for mapping an access entity address with the time zone for at least one access entity with which the gateway interfaces (Kauppinen et al. teaches: Page 9, lines: 19-24, note: The examiner understands these lines to process the information previously given, such as time zone information found in page 8, lines: 13-24; such that it provides information for mapping an access entity as shown in figures 1 and 2; Syed et al. teaches: title, abstract, fig. 1-3, col. 2 lines: 5-35, col. 3 lines: 53-67, col. 4 lines: 1-5, 31-37, & 43-59; Syed et al. teaches the use of a gateway in a different time zone network with information for charging being generated for billing purposes determine by time zone indication information being transmitted).

18. Consider claim 12, and as applied to claim 1 above, the combination of Kauppinen et al. and Syed et al. shows and discloses a method wherein the step of providing the gateway with the time zone indication comprises providing the gateway with a table comprising information for mapping a user location received from the access entity with a time zone for at least one user location (Kauppinen et al. teaches: Page 9, lines: 3-5; 11-15; and 19-29; note: These lines deal with the information process of time zones and location of user in visiting network. This information is stored creating a database, which is a list of information that is mapped for further processing; Syed et al. teaches: title, abstract, fig. 1-3, col. 2 lines: 5-35, col. 3 lines: 53-67, col. 4 lines: 1-5, 31-37, & 43-59; Syed et al. teaches the use of a gateway in a different time

zone network with information for charging being generated for billing purposes determine by time zone indication information being transmitted).

19. Canceled claim 15.

20. Consider claim 17, and as applied to claim 14 above, Kauppinen et al. shows and discloses a method wherein the first network comprises a visited network and the second network comprises a home network relating to a subscriber of the user equipment (Fig. 1 and 2, note: regardless of denotation of which network is the first or second the examiner can denote from figures 1 and 2 a visited network and a home network relating subscriber user equipment).

21. Consider claim 18, and as applied to claim 14 above, Kauppinen et al. shows and discloses a method wherein the access entity comprises a serving general packet radio service support node and the gateway comprises a gateway general packet radio service support node (Page 5, lines: 33-35, note: These lines are referring to following the standards of a third generation protocols cell phone system which uses packet data protocols; Page 13, lines: 8-10, note: These lines also applies to reference in such a way that GPRS follows packet data protocols and according to these lines of text the reference can be use in such an environment).

22. Canceled claim 22.

23. Canceled claim 23.

24. Considered claim 24, and as applied to claim 21 above, the combination of Kauppinen et al. and Syed et al. discloses configured for mapping with a time zone, the gateway comprising an address of the access entity of the first network with which the

gateway interfaces (Kauppinen et al. teaches: Page 9, lines: 19-26; note: These lines deal with the information process of time zones and location of user in visiting network. This information is stored creating a database, which is a list of information that is mapped for further processing; Syed et al. teaches: title, abstract, fig. 1-3, col. 2 lines: 5-35, col. 3 lines: 53-67, col. 4 lines: 1-5, 31-37, & 43-59; Syed et al. teaches the use of a gateway in a different time zone network with information for charging being generated for billing purposes determine by time zone indication information being transmitted).

25. Considered claim 25, and as applied to claim 22 above, configured for mapping a user location received from the access entity of the first network with a time zone (Kauppinen et al. teaches: Page 9, lines: 19-26; note: These lines deal with the information process of time zones and location of user in visiting network. This information is stored creating a database, which is a list of information that is mapped for further processing; Syed et al. teaches: title, abstract, fig. 1-3, col. 2 lines: 5-35, col. 3 lines: 53-67, col. 4 lines: 1-5, 31-37, & 43-59; Syed et al. teaches the use of a gateway in a different time zone network with information for charging being generated for billing purposes determine by time zone indication information being transmitted).

26. Claims 5-6, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kauppinen et al. (WO 02/13567 A1), in view of Turock et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2002/0091632 A1).

27. Consider claim 5, and as applied to claim 4 above, Kauppinen et al. shows and discloses method further comprising providing the subscriber of the user equipment

except with a prepaid account and managing the prepaid account in connection with the gateway.

Nonetheless, Turock et al. shows and discloses a prepaid account and managing the prepaid account in connection with the gateway (Abstract; states "the prepaid account manager selects and transmits, an offer of goods and/or services based on an interest database that corresponds to the user's prepaid card account and the usage of that account". Paragraphs: [0038], [0040], [0042], [0044], [0046], and [0047]; note: These paragraphs process of verification and management of account funds and history of use).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Kauppinen et al. to include a method of a prepaid account and managing the prepaid account in connection with the gateway as taught by Turock et al. for the purpose to provide offers for goods and/or services in real time (Abstract).

28. Consider claim 6, and as applied to claim 5 above, Kauppinen et al. does not teach the method wherein the verifying step comprises verifying if the prepaid account possesses enough prepaid resources for receiving the service.

Nonetheless, Turock et al. shows and discloses verifying if the prepaid account possesses enough prepaid resources for receiving the service (Paragraph: [0017]-[0023], these paragraph describe what the verification method consist of and the examiner understands the explanation rendered to satisfy the conditions of what the application is claiming in claim 6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Kauppinen et al. to include a method of a prepaid account and managing the prepaid account by verifying if the prepaid account possesses enough prepaid resources for receiving the service as taught by Turock et al. for the purpose of checking the current balance of the account, reviewing use of the account and adding value to the account (Paragraph [0014]).

29. Consider claim 19, and as applied to claim 14 above, Kauppinen et al. does not shows and discloses a method wherein a subscriber of the user equipment possesses a prepaid account to be used in charging the service.

Nonetheless, Turock et al. shows and discloses the user equipment possesses a prepaid account to be used in charging the service (Paragraphs: [0038], [0040], [0042], [0044], [0046], and [0047]; note: These paragraphs process of verification and management of account funds and history of use for charging the user equipment for services render outside the Home Network).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Kauppinen et al. to include the user equipment to posses a prepaid account to be used in charging the service as taught by Turock et al. for the purpose of checking the current balance of the account, reviewing use of the account and adding value to the account (Paragraph [0014]).

30. Claims 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kauppinen et al. (WO 02/13567 A1), in view of Stewart (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2002/0046090 A1).

31. Consider claim 8, and as applied to claim 1 above, Kauppinen et al. does not show and discloses a method further comprising generating said information regarding the time zone by mapping a Greenwich Mean Time time zone to a location of the user equipment.

Nonetheless, Stewart shows and discloses generating information regarding the time zone by mapping a Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) time zone to a location of the user equipment (Paragraph [0045]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Kauppinen et al. to include generating information regarding the time zone by mapping a Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) time zone to a location of the user equipment as taught by Stewart, for the purposes of having update time (Paragraph [0018]).

32. Claims 13 &16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kauppinen et al. (WO 02/13567 A1), in view of Evensen et al. (U.S. Patent # 6,097,945).

33. Consider claim 13, and as applied to claim 1 above, Kauppinen et al. does not shows and discloses a method further comprising pricing the service according to a function of a time of the day when the service is provided.

Nonetheless, Evensen et al. shows and discloses method for pricing the service according to a function of a time of the day when the service is provided (Fig. 2a & 2b, col. 2, lines: 57-67; col. 3, lines: 49-64; note: These lines explained the method used to

correctly analyze time zone differences and obtaining correct time of day to provide pricing later on).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Kauppinen et al. to include a method of pricing the service according to a function of a time of the day when the service is provided as taught by Evensen et al. for the purpose of avoiding time error of routing of traffic and to specify the time table in local time.

34. Consider claim 16, and as applied to claim 14 above, Kauppinen et al. does not show and disclose: a method further comprising verifying means configured to verify whether the service is providable based on said information regarding the time zone.

Nonetheless, Evensen et al. discloses a method verifying means configured to verify whether the service is providable based on said information regarding the time zone (col. 1, lines: 20-23, 49-56, & 61-63; col. 2, lines: 25-36; note: These lines provide information about time zones and systems to verify user equipment capabilities as to receiving services).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Kauppinen et al. to include a method of verifying means configured to verify whether the service is providable based on said information regarding the time zone as taught by Evensen et al. for the purpose of providing user with a time table in local time independent of which time zone he is in, and avoiding erroneous billing charges do to time zone information (col. 4, lines: 48-54).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Diego Herrera whose telephone number is (571) 272-0907. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 6:30AM-3:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kincaid G. Lester can be reached on (571) 272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DH

NICK CORSARO
PRIMARY EXAMINER